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Wyoming Issues

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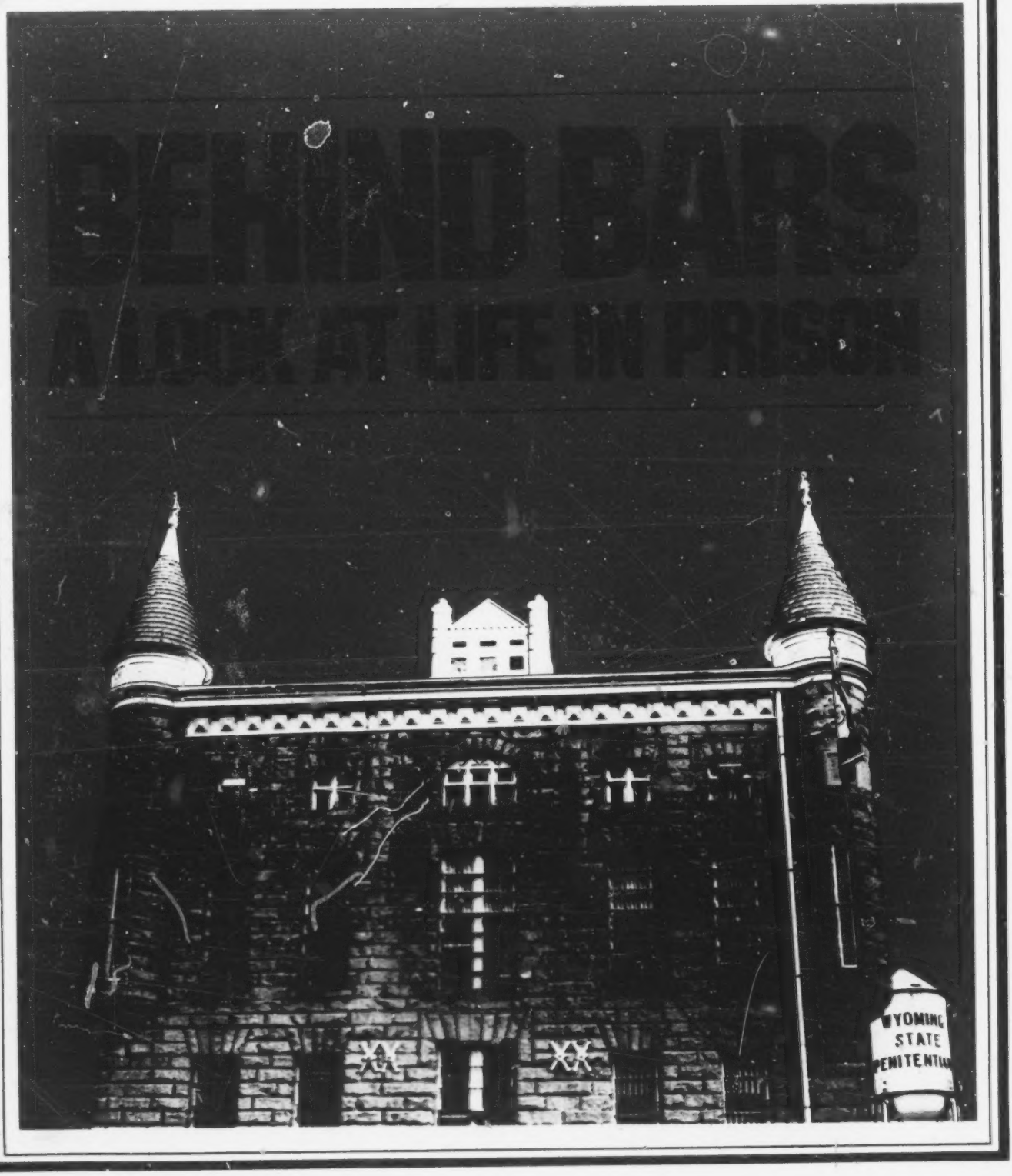
Fall 1981
Vol. 4, No. 4



If this edition of *Wyoming Issues* seems a little light to you, it's because we've made a major change in the magazine. If you will turn to the back, you'll see that the indicators and forecasts are no longer in the magazine. However, if these conomic features are the reason you buy the magazine, don't panic.

All of the indicators, much of the same forecast material, and many new economic data will be printed separately by the Institute for Policy Research. This publication, called *Wyoming Quarterly Update* (WQU), will be mailed to all subscribers of *Wyoming Issues*, either together with the magazine or at approximately the same time. There is no extra charge for WQU. It is part of your subscription to *Wyoming Issues*.

The change was made because we wanted to provide you with more data, without increasing your subscription costs. WQU has its own staff, and, with increased manpower, far more data can be generated — far more than we can afford to print in *Wyoming Issues* at the current subscription rate. WQU can be produced at a lower cost, page for page, than the indicator and forecast sections in *Wyoming Issues*.

Please let me know what you think of this change. Comments solely directed to WQU should be addressed to John Merrifield, who is in charge of the new publication.

Aside from this major change, everything else remains the same. This edition features articles on Wyoming prisons, nurse practitioners, energy conservation, and the new Arena-Auditorium at the University of Wyoming.

The prison article focuses on the men's penitentiary in Rawlins, with a shorter piece on the Women's Center in Evanston. Included are interviews with prisoners and administrators.

Nurse practitioners are a mostly female group of trained medical personnel, who are having a tough time being accepted by the traditional medical profession. The article by Linda Putman explains some of the problems faced by nurse practitioners.

The results of an energy survey, conducted by Mary Ann and Don Anderson, are presented, along with some energy-saving suggestions by John Merrifield.

Also included is an interview with Charles Bradley, and an article about the "house that Bradley built," the Arena-Auditorium, which will house the Cowboy basketball team.

The regular features are included. In "Spotlight," Senator Alan Simpson defends Secretary of the Interior James Watt. "Viewpoint" features U.W. teacher Pat Linenberger, and "Wyoming Books" reviews a book of Shoshone Indian tales. There is also another letter to the editor in this edition, this time about the article on coal slurry pipelines, which was our cover story in the last edition.

Wyoming Issues readers may be interested in a recent award given by the Wyoming State Historical Society. Becky Eddins Woodcox won the L.C. Bishop award, given for extra effort in research on a Wyoming historical site, for her article "The Mormon Trail — 1847 and 1981," which appeared in the Summer 1981 edition of *Wyoming Issues*.

I sincerely hope you like the new structure of the magazine and *Wyoming Quarterly Update*.

Kate Missett

Kate Missett
Managing Editor

Calendar of Events

Oct. 15-20 **Various Communities**	Great Plains Experience Series, number 4, "The Settling of the Plains." 7:30 p.m. each evening. Oct. 15, Ranchester Branch Library. Oct. 19, Catholic Church Parish Hall, Crow Agency, Montana. Oct. 20, Dull Knife College, Lame Deer, Montana.
Oct. 15-17 & 21-24 **Casper**	Play, "Brigadoon." In the Penthouse Theater on the Casper College campus. Curtain time 8 p.m. Tickets $3, available at the Student Center.
Oct. 15-Dec. 13 **Laramie**	Art shows. Oct. 15-25, American Indian Frontier, portraits and colored prints from 1835-1845. Nov. 1-18, National Association of Women Artists exhibit. Nov. 22-Dec. 13, works by graduating UW art students, reception Sunday, Nov. 22, 2-4:30 p.m. At the Art Museum in the Fine Arts Building on the UW campus. Hours, 1:30-5, Sun.-Fri.
Oct. 15-Dec. 31 **Laramie**	Art shows. Oct., seascapes by T. James Miller. Nov., paintings by Don Weist. Dec., watercolors by Sheila Langlois, etchings and drawings by Jim Beasley. At the Folk Studio Gallery, 223 Garfield. Hours, 9:30-5:30, Mon.-Sat.
Oct. 19-Jan. 23 **Laramie**	Art shows. Oct. 19-30, Western paintings and drawings by Jerry Antolic. Oct. 26-Nov. 6, UW design students' projects. Nov. 9-20, UW Range Club photo contest. Nov. 23-Dec. 4, clay and fiber arts. Dec. 7-18, traveling ceramics show. Jan. 11-23, surrealism show. At Gallery 234 in the Wyoming Student Union Building on the UW campus. Hours, 9-4, Mon.-Fri.
Oct. 22-25 & 31-31 **Cheyenne**	Play, "Life with Mother." Laramie County Community College Playhouse. Curtain time 8 p.m., 2 p.m. on the 24th. Tickets $2.
Oct. 23-25 **Sheridan**	Play, "The Children's Hour." Room 1, Sheridan College. Curtain time 8 p.m. Free admission.
Oct. 28 **Sheridan**	Wednesdays Plus. "Reading Your Neighbor." A look at international customs, habits, and body language. 7 p.m. at Sheridan College.
Nov. 2-17 **Various Communities**	Great Plains Experience Series, number 5, "Heirs to No Man's Land." 7:30 p.m. each evening. Nov. 2, Sheridan County Fulmer Library. Nov. 4, Big Horn High School Cafeteria. Nov. 5, Story School. Nov. 9, Methodist Church Center in Buffalo. Nov. 11, Clearmont Community Library. Nov. 12, Ranchester Branch Library. Nov. 16, Catholic Church Parish Hall, Crow Agency, Montana. Nov. 17, Dull Knife College, Lame Deer, Montana.
Nov. 4 & 5 **Sheridan**	Wednesdays Plus. "Population: Issues and Attitudes." 7 p.m. at Sheridan College.
Nov. 6-8 **Sheridan**	Play, "John Brown's Body." Choral version of Stephen Vincent Benet's poem. Curtain time 8 p.m., 2 p.m. on the 8th. At the Sheridan College gymnasium.
Nov. 12-14 & 19-21 **Casper**	Play, "Slow Dance on the Killing Ground." In the Penthouse Theater on the Casper College campus. Curtain time 8 p.m. Tickets $3, available at the Student Center.
Nov. 30-Dec. 15 **Various Communities**	Great Plains Experience Series, number 6, "Four Portraits." 7:30 p.m. each evening. Nov. 30, Sheridan County Fulmer Library. Dec. 2, Big Horn High School Cafeteria. Dec. 3, Story School. Dec. 7, Methodist Church Center in Buffalo. Dec. 9, Clearmont Community Library. Dec. 10, Ranchester Branch Library. Dec. 14, Catholic Church Parish Hall, Crow Agency, Montana. Dec. 15, Dull Knife College Lame Deer, Montana.

Do you have a pertinent item which you want to place on our Calendar of Events? If so, please send it to *Wyoming Issues*, Box 3925 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071. Only a few can be used each time, so mail early. To appear in the summer edition, we must have items no later than May 31; for the fall, August 31; winter, November 30; and spring, February 28.

Wyoming

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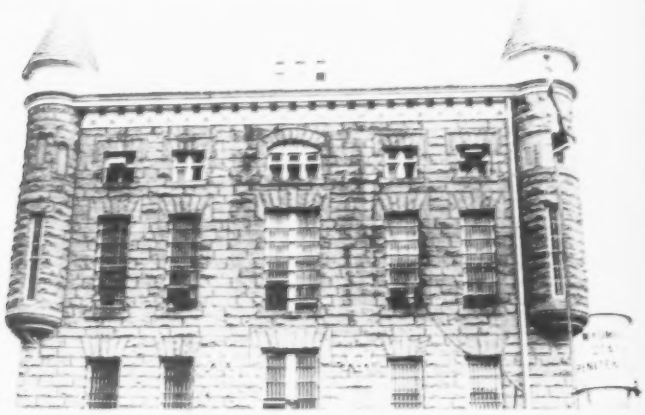

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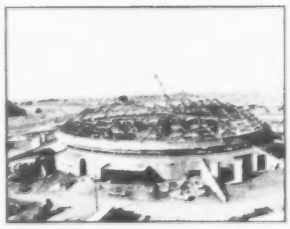
The articles appearing in this publication represent the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the State of Wyoming or the University of Wyoming or their respective executive officers.

Problems for Nurse Practitioners May Mean Longer Waits in Doctors' Offices

Nurses resent them, and doctors are dubious, yet nurse practitioners could be a boon to the medical profession.
By Linda Putman . . . . . pg. 10



Wyoming Basketball Gets a New Home

Wyoming athletes get a new sports center that has to be seen to be believed.
By Kate Missett . . . . . pg. 16

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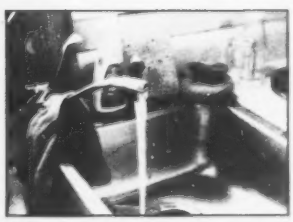
BEHIND BARS
A LOOK AT LIFE IN PRISON

Wyoming just built a new men's penitentiary, and there are plans for a new women's facility in Lusk. But what will these places mean to the men and women inside? What is the reality of being in prison? This article provides a brief glimpse into prison life – brief, because unless one is really inside, it's tough to know what the life is actually like. There are also some revealing thoughts by a long-timer.

by Michael Dean with Kate Missett . . . . . pg. 4



Energy

How much energy goes to waste in your home? Have you taken any steps to conserve energy? Some tips and survey results about energy.
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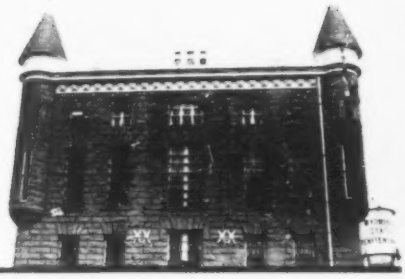
BEHIND BARS
A LOOK AT LIFE IN PRISON



Prison life is something most of us are not familiar with. Below are some opinions and feelings from both convicts and administrators.

by Michael Dean with Kate Missett

He is in the alley, between the vocational education shop and the imposing 19th century stone wall, between downtown and armed tower guards, between his sentencing and his release. He is a trustee, a number among some 12,000 convicts sentenced into Wyoming's penitentiary system since the 42-cell territorial prison in Laramie opened in 1873.

The territorial prison, now the University of Wyoming stock farm, was built with $40,000 in federal revenue monies, split between four states. In 1889, the Wyoming Constitution placed it, as the men's penitentiary, under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Reform. In 1890, the penitentiary was moved to Rawlins, with buildings and facilities built at a cost of $100,000.

In 1975, a successful civil liberties suit, claiming the prison was anything but adequate, forced the state to build a new facility capable of housing 520 convicts. The new facility will cost about $30 million. Located a few miles south of the old penitentiary, the nearly completed new facility housed 133 maximum security prisoners by last August.

In addition to the men's penitentiary, other correctional institutions fall under the jurisdiction of Charities and Reform. The Industrial Institute, for incorrigible boys or boys convicted of crimes, located in Worland, came under the board's supervision in 1910. Wyoming Girls' School in Sheridan was opened in 1925. The Girls' School houses 80 girls, who have been determined delinquents or status offenders (such as runaways or incorrigibles) on an open campus, with dormitory housing.

The State Penitentiary Honor Farm was established in Riverton in 1931, and four years ago, the Wyoming Women's Center at Evanston opened its doors. (See sidebar on the Women's Center).

In the late 1800s, men worked in the stone quarry, cut thousands of tons of ice from the nearby Laramie River, or were farmed out and kept free in exchange for their labor. A once-common practice,

These two men were the first prisoners allowed to work without supervision at the new penitentiary.

that of sending Wyoming prisoners to other states because the rates were lower than in Wyoming, occurs only occasionally today, usually for personal protection of the prisoners.

Today, it costs $22 per day to keep a prisoner in the penitentiary at Rawlins. The prisoners are now offered about 14 vocational courses, ranging from metal work, to carpentry, to garment manufacturing. They also have access to high school and college educations.

In May, 1981, the first three Wyoming prisoners graduated from college. Irv, Shorty, and Marty donned caps and gowns, and received Associates of Art degrees. Charlie, handicapped with double leg amputations, will be a journeyman in electronics, having qualified through correspondence courses, when he is released. These men, and a few others like them, are a minority, however. Most convicts do their assigned jobs for the money, not to acquire another skill.

For some, prison is beneficial. Marty, the behavioral science graduate planning on Emergency Medical Training certification, says if it were not for prison, he would be dead from alcoholism. "It's up to the individual," says Security Lieutenant Rick Morgan. "People like Marty reach down someplace and find what they need. Others just stagnate. The men who get an education earn it. It is their time, their money, and their effort."

Warden Duane Shillinger, with the penitentiary for 16 years, says the conditions under which inmates live are deplorable. It forces inmates to learn how to live in a prison, as opposed to the real world. "If they can't deal with prison, they will fold physically – because they can't protect themselves – or mentally – because they can't put up with the strain," Shillinger says.

Prisoners are kept in the same place every day. It makes an interesting social system, according to Shillinger, because it is void of any semblance of the society to which they will return. However, Shillinger feels that the new correctional facility should and will provide a much more productive, stimulating environment in which the inmates can live.

"My responcibility is to return persons

Photos by M. Dean

back to society with less destructive behavior than they had when they came in," notes Shillinger. "It costs the state a huge taxpayer investment. Nobody wants a product that will immediately want to rip off society again."

The warden's stated philosophy is to operate the institution so it will not be an embarrassingly ill-managed institution for the state. "The more inmates in productive programs, the less problems. Idleness causes problems. Inmates are here for a reason, and if a prisoner keeps up activities conducive to what brought him in, he should get fewer privileges.

"The penitentiary, as viewed by the general public, exists to serve the community by punishing and isolating the offender," Shillinger continues. "But, as viewed by the correctional system, the offender is sentenced to the prison *as* punishment, rather than *for* punishment. Further, the correctional system believes that, because the majority of offenders will return to the community within two to four years, something more than mere isolation must be achieved."

Shillinger criticizes the "shoestring" budget, under which the penitentiary must operate. It creates problems in supplying medical needs, he says, and salaries are insufficient for the cost of living in Rawlins. (There is an 80 percent turnover rate of prison employees, which leaves new help without training or expertise to call on.)

Lieutenant Morgan says he is thankful for the new penitentiary building, because the old one is unsafe and overcrowded. "Naturally, further down the line, the new facility will be full, but it has built-in expansion plans."

Shorty, one of the convicts who received an Associate of Arts degree, works in the machine shop.

Prisoners say the new facility will mean tighter security. "It will take time for everybody to adjust," says one. Morgan agrees that the new site will allow more inmate supervision with less staff. It will improve inmate control, and be better for morale on both sides, he feels.

There are some disagreements to Morgan's opinions, however. For instance, although the new gymnasium is nicer than the old one, there are no facilities for outdoor physical activities. "They are going to be taken care of," Morgan notes, "but they weren't budgeted."

Trustees, mopping the cracked, sunken concrete gymnasium floor in the new penitentiary, which flooded during a rain, say the facility, located in a clay soil base, is sinking. They also comment that there is no grass, no yard, and no trees, but say, "We don't have a choice. We're going to have to go (to the new building). That's all there is to it."

The new facility provides larger cells and more showers. Shillinger says the old cells are dark, with no ventilation except through the barred cell doors. The area of each is about 40 square feet. The new cells are about 85 square feet, with window ventilation. The old shower rooms were used by an entire cell block. In the new building, there are showers for every 12 men.

Double fencing and concertina wire surround the new penitentiary.

The new penitentiary is shown here in the final stages of construction.

Morgan says the new building will be cleaner and neater, because it is new. One prisoner, however, complains about moving, because, he says, there will be smog from the coal-fired generator.

Things could be worse, however. The penitentiary here is relatively small, compared to Kentucky's, for instance, which houses 2500 inmates.

There are some problems at the penitentiary. Among these are drug use and homosexuality, and, a problem for the warden, escapes. There is very little violence.

Prisoners mention one convict who was caught in August with 20 LSD tablets and some marijuana. The convict was locked in a cell for a few days, then allowed back on the grounds.

There are accusations from the prisoners, about guards who supplement their $1100-a-month salary by smuggling drugs and facilitating escapes for prisoners who make between 5 and 25 cents an hour. A marijuana cigarette about the size of a wooden match sells for $5, and is somehow smuggled inside. An occasional prisoner finds the right door unlocked at the right time.

After a recent escape, Shillinger says he investigated a guard, because he is convinced the guard was paid to help the prisoner get away. One prisoner, though, says the guards aren't paid off for anything. "They just do favors because they understand." He says smuggling goes on at any prison, but at Rawlins, "it may be at the ridiculous level."

Shillinger is quick to criticize the emphasis placed on the sensational – such as escapes – by the press. He feels more attention should be paid to the convicts who do good works, such as the old convict who donated $870 to the Senior Citizen's Center for a washer and dryer. "It irks me that the guy who is in trouble is idolized in the newspapers, but there is little or no attention paid to old Joe Blow, who gets an education and the benefits available," he declares.

Shillinger figures that penitentiaries will never be immune to escape, because being locked up is against human nature. He says there is a great deal of boredom and monotony inside the prison walls,

Wyoming Women's Center: "Act Like a Lady."

In Evanston, near Wyoming's western and southern boundaries, about 35 women are housed in the Women's Center, a facility temporarily housed on the State Hospital grounds.

The fenced facility has two buildings on less than two acres of land. The buildings are delapidated, but brightly painted, old brick. The main building contains Teton and Sweetwater Halls. Most of the inmates live dormitory-style. There is also a kitchen, a community clothes closet, a beauty parlor, and administrative offices. Partitions are used in the dormitory areas in an attempt to achieve at least semiprivacy. The building also has visiting areas and day rooms.

Twenty yards away, Sheridan Hall houses maximum security prisoners and a few trustees. Like the other building, Sheridan Hall has visiting areas and day rooms, but prisoners' sleeping quarters are in individual rooms, rather than dormitory-style.

These drawings are the work of a woman named Biff, now at the Women's Center in Evanston.

Joni, serving time for forgery, has an aquarium in her room.

Off Sweetwater Hall's main entrance, there is a control room with six monitoring cameras, run by one of the 11 correctional officers on the staff. There is also a game board, with numbered chips – one for each prisoner – to keep track of the inmates.

While no formal vocational programs are available at the Women's Center, the prisoners do have educational opportunities. A college level course was offered to women inmates in 1980. Other courses taught include bookkeeping, English, business, reading, typing, communications, sewing, art, cooking, and consumer education. The courses are taught by teachers from the "outside." Also available are Alcoholics Anonymous and narcotics-users sessions.

"The state has been very supportive," says the slender, auburn-haired warden of the Women's Center, Judith Uphoff. She says the present facility is fine, although it could easily be overcrowded. "Space for people doing time," she says, "is especially essential." The Women's Center will eventually be moved to a 70-acre, multimillion dollar facility outside Lusk. The new facility will be capable of housing up to 80 inmates.

A few services are shared with the State Hospital, including psychological and psychiatric counseling, laboratory work, maintenance crews, and combined purchasing power. "There is no animosity between the hospital and the prison," Uphoff allows, "only different purposes for existence."

Prisoners at the center are supplied with what they need, including cosmetics and clothes, or, if they prefer, they may buy their own necessities out of the money they receive for work done at the center. The highest paying job is that of cook, which pays $60 per month.

Loretta is one of the cooks and a widow by choice. She also works in a beauty parlor, where she gives shampoos for 45 cents each, and permanents for $3.95. A few women work as secretaries for government offices. Hobbies can also bring in a few dollars.

Boredom and monotony shadow the prisoners' spirits. "Once you reach trustee status, there is only time to do," says one inmate.

There are feelings of bitterness towards society's stereotyped images of women prisoners, and towards the judicial system. According to a couple of women, society envisions them as freaks or monsters, and the courts dole out justice in accordance to their monetary worth. One of these women is doing two to four years for a bad check for $30 and a parole violation. The other is serving 20 to 40 years for killing her husband.

Joni is one prisoner at the Women's Center. She was convicted of forgery, after cashing bad checks to support her $500-a-day cocaine habit. Her husband is doing time in Rawlins, and was "busted" in prison for pot possession. Joni says whether or not she goes back to her husband depends on his giving up drugs.

Before she started serving her two to three years in Wyoming, Joni spent four months in Canyon City, Colorado for armed robbery. She also served three months of her time for forgery in the Albany County jail.

"If I ever had to do time again, I would want to do it here," she says, sitting beside her aquarium filled with fish. She says neither the food nor the attitudes were any good at the Albany County jail. Here, she says, "they can help you get your act together. Canyon City has nothing to offer. Canyon had no alcohol or drug counseling, no college schooling, no recreation. I just did time and played cards. It was dead time. I feel that's why I ended up in another institution. If I would have gotten help back there, this may not have happened.

"We are society's rejects, but the women's prison is very open and very mellow. The warden and staff have a lot of respect. The warden and (program coordinator) Ruby Husted have gone to court for women to allow them to retain custody (of their children). If they feel you are going to be a good parent when you get out, (they) will fight having the state take custody of a child, all the way."

(Three women have had children while doing time. Facilities are available for inmates' children to visit, for up to a week at a time. Boys up to 12 years of age, and girls up to 16, may visit. However, conjugal visits are not allowed. Holding hands – in sight – and kissing at arrival and departure of visitors are allowed, but no other feelings may be shown toward the women, according to Loretta, the cook.)

Joni feels that the warden's philosophy is "If you act like a lady, I'll treat you like a lady." The reverse is also true.

Joni says, "This place starts at day one. You start growing up all over again. People tell you what to do, and when, where and how to do it." According to Joni, the independent ones rebel at first, but "the more responsibility one holds, the more freedom one can achieve within the confines of an institution."

and that prisoners will quite naturally try to get away.

During the summer, only 16 attempts or actual escapes were made at the penitentiary, state hospital, and honor farm combined. Shillinger says the favored time for escapes is in the spring, after the prisoners have been cooped up all winter.

Homosexuality concerns both administrators and inmates. There is no socially accepted sexual outlet for the prisoners. The penal system does not condone homosexuality, but there are two men assigned to each cell.

Inmates recall two juveniles (15 and 16 years old) who were locked up in the admitting cell with another convict. They were sexually assaulted by the older man.

The warden says segregation of effeminate males has not been successful. One problem is that most of the prisoners are in the prime of their sexual lives, with an average age of 26 years. Shillinger believes in conjugal visits, because "the prison system fosters some grotesque sexual relationships. Maybe men and women should be allowed back together, to bring some decency to the sexual act," he says.

Violence could also be a problem in the penitentiary, but it is minimal, says Shillinger. The staff and inmates try to keep it that way. A stabbing is big news. "We haven't given the inmates a reason to have to use violence," assures Shillinger. One guard says that a lot of people come through the door with only their hat, their head, and their pride. "We let them keep their hats, and, if they do have some integrity and pride, we let them build it."

One prisoners says prison life is "give and take. For the most part, the guards are pretty decent." But another says the guards are high-handed and condescending.

Operating two facilities with a staff only large enough for one is a problem, says Morgan. "The inmates are caught in the middle. It may not be fair, but that's the way it is."

"You never get straight answers from anybody," says Gary, a prisoner convicted of bodily assault and sentenced to five years.

Because Warden Shillinger would not permit interviews with maximum security prisoners, author Dean corresponded with "The Professor" at Nevada's penitentiary. The Professor is doing two consecutive life terms plus 14 years for first degree murder. The following thoughts, according to The Professor, are representative of the "lifers" in any prison. The language has been cleaned up, and slight corrections in spelling have been made where required.

Shall we speak of violence in prison? There is a nice juicy subject. Readers tend to sweep the shelves clean of this sort of subject matter. Drive by a penitentiary and gaze upon the dark, forbidding walls. Does your mind flash upon hues laced with red? Murder, rape, extortion! These events take place each and every day inside the walls of some prison someplace. But does that really mean the way of life is indeed one of violence?

First of all, a few facts have to be taken into consideration. One is [that] prison is an independent functioning society, made up of a cream-of-the-crop: antifunctional, antisocial, sociopathic human beings, all placed together and required to exist as best they can. They can, they do, and they will continue to. Why? Because they have to, as do you.

There are norms (laws) in any society. There are also sanctions (punishments). If you break the law, you are punished. Where in any society do these rules not apply? My point can best be explained by an example.

If you walk into a bar and call the fellow down at the other end an S.O.B., then throw in a few derogatory remarks about his mother, he will most likely punch you in the nose. That is, if he is any kind of normal human being at all. Now, if you walk into another bar and see another gentleman sitting down at the other end, and you recognize him as Joe Smith, who has just been released from the nut house for mass murder, would you still call him an S.O.B.? He'd probably kill you if you did. Prison is full of Joe Smiths, so if you mess around, you're going to pay.

One more thing about violence in prison. On the street, if you break the law, you go to prison. In prison, if you break the law, the threat of going to prison is nonexistent.

To be in prison means one is a prisoner. To exist in a prison, one must become a convict and live each day in the reality of his surroundings. No fantasies, no whimsical dreams, real life, day-to-day existence. It's called doing time. It is only boring if you let it be. There is always enough to do.

When a baby is born and a new life is brought into the world, there is usually a tiny article way back on page 32 of your morning paper. What a marvelous thing birth is. Then, page one will say "10 Killed In Plane Crash." Everyone should turn to page 32 and throw page one away.

Inside, doing time works that way. You throw page one away, and read the page 32s in all of the papers. There is not one of these old, hard convicts in this institution who would turn down a chance to hold a puppy in his arms. There is something wrong. We are people inside these walls, and it's not some deep, dark chamber of horrors. We have TV and radio and newspapers and visitors. We ask questions of free people, like "How was your day?" or "What do you think of President Reagan's policy on Social Security?"

That is the sort of thing we talk about amongst ourselves. I am interested in the crisis in the Middle East, aren't you? Are we, then, so very different? I get into discussions every day about something I heard on the news or saw in the paper. We reminisce, compare lifestyles, and play sports. As a whole, we function normally and exceptionally well for a bunch of abnormal outcasts.

"In some cases, it's true you never get a straight answer," says Morgan. "It takes a lot for an inmate to ask a guard for help, as the two are on opposite sides of the fence. The staff often does not think it's important, and sometimes answers take time to come down through the bureaucracy. There are communications problems. It's a typical bureaucracy, taking time, when the inmate wants things done now."

Prisoners don't have much motivation to behave, because there is no time taken off the minimum sentence for good behavior in Wyoming. There is a minimum sentence, which must be served, regardless of behavior, and, afterwards, up to 10 days per month can be taken off the maximum sentence as a reward for good behavior.

Morgan says, "As far as good time (time off for good behavior) goes, Wyoming is 100 years behind everybody else. A man can raise hell for the first four years of a five year sentence, then clean up his act." There is no reward for behaving the first four years.

Other avenues for early release do exist, though, through governor's pardons or commutations from district judges. The state parole board made several recommendations this summer for commutations. According to parole board chairman Tom Gorman, the recommendations were made because the old penitentiary was overcrowded, and because it would make the transfer to the new facility easier. Many of the inmates who received recommendations were within six months of their release date.

In general, the prisoners give the penitentiary at Rawlins relatively high marks. Some are philosophical, some are practical, some are just waiting. As one trustee says, "This is an easy joint. If I have to do time, I would rather do it here than in Canyon City or Santa Fe. As far as time, this is a Boy Scout camp. The only thing you have to put up with is the psychological aspect of being confined to excess." WI

Letters to the Editor

To the editor:

Recently a friend presented me with a copy of *Wyoming Issues* which contained the article "The Case of the People vs. Coal Slurry Pipelines."

After reading the article I was most impressed with the last sentence of the article which states, "Each of us should consider every argument and fact put forth by every pro and con slurry line individual or group in the state, before deciding that coal slurry pipelines are good or bad." This statement is certainly sound, thought provoking advice!

With this in mind, I would like to offer comments with regard to several agruments presented in the text of the article. Some of the arguments are misleading and should be clarified. These are:

1) On page 7 Mr. Stickley states that estimates of the amounts of water (recharge) in the Madison formation range from 150,000 to 400,000 acre feet per year and therefore alludes that the 15,000 to 20,000 acre feet per year ETSI proposes to use will not deplete the aquifer.

The range of recharge (150,000 to 400,000 acre feet) obviously comes from the DEIS. Closer examination of this report will reveal that this recharge is that for the entire Black Hills area and includes the Precambrian Core and the Minnelusa Formation in addition to the Madison Formation. Also no deductions have been made for those portions flowing Northwest, North and East away from the Black Hills and the Niobrara County well field. No deductions have been made for known seeps and springs (currently estimated at 144,000 acre feet per year). No deductions have been made for the known users of the Madison (Wyo. alone is currently estimated at over 25,000 acre feet per year). If all the deductions were properly assessed, it is possible that the ETSI project will 'mine' water from the Madison Formation.

Dr. Perry Rahn (So. Dak. School of Mines) has estimated that the carrying capacity of the Madison Limestone will allow only 8,000 acre feet per year to the Niobrara well field.

The Wyoming State Engineer has issued several reports which state that the total recharge to the Madison of the entire Powder River Basin from the Black Hills area is only 75,000 acre feet per year. Known users have not been deducted from this figure. In addition, that portion of flow which flows away from the Niobrara well field has not been deducted.

From all of the above information, it is apparent that recharge rates are in question and should be closely examined!

2) On page 8 Mr. Stickley states that "there may be a billion acre feet in storage."

By this statement, Mr. Stickley would like us to believe that the Madison Formation is isotropic and homogeneous throughout the Powder River Basin. With this in mind I would like to quote the State Engineer in his report to the 1975 legislature, "It should be pointed out that the volume of groundwater in storage is not a reliable indication of how much and at what rate ground water might be produced." He also states, "Limestone is a dense rock and not normally a good aquifer unless porosity and permeability have been enhanced by solution and fracturing. Seeking a source of large underground water supplies in a limestone reservoir is similar to prospecting for oil and gas and other buried minerals."

From these assessments it is obvious that the large scale storage, talked about by Mr. Stickley, has little (if any) relationship to the planned withdrawal by ETSI.

3) On page 7 it is stated that there is no connection between the upper (shallow well) aquifers and the deeper Madison aquifer.

Since the issuance of *Wyoming Issues*, the final EIS has been released. The EIS states that there *is* communication between the upper aquifers and the Madison. In fact the EIS details numerous charts and maps indicating massive drawdowns in the shallower Inyan Kara formations. This information echos some of the comments made by Dr. Perry Rahn, Dr. Peter Huntoon (Univ. of Wyoming), Don Brown (Brown Geotectnics of Denver) and Woodward and Clyde (San Francisco) and others who have all expressed some concern for the communication of other aquifers with the Madison.

4) On page 8 Mr. Stickley states that the contract enables the third party beneficiaries to enforce the contract themselves, without having to rely on the state engineer or the governor to initiate action.

I question the validity of this statement. Careful examination of article 4 of the agreement (which has been printed on pages 8 and 9) will reveal that the entire matter is at the discretion of the state engineer. In fact, a damaged user must go through a multi-stepped process (read them and count them, there are approximately 11 steps) in order to validate a claim. ETSI has the right to appeal each decision. Even after a decision is finally reached, ETSI then has two more years of allowed pumping.

Letters to the Editor

Another item which makes this article more confusing is the fact that the agreement previously defines 'pumping' as those people who currently pump from the Madison formation. If this interpretation is applied to the first sentence of article 4 then it means that only users who currently pump from the Madison are included in the agreement.

5) On page 8 Mr. Stickley states "that ETSI is willing to review the contract with those who are critical of it, no such review has occurred."

It should be pointed out that ETSI was made aware of many conflicting items, by myself, in front of the 1981 legislature. Since that time the Niobrara County Farm Bureau and the Governor's AD-HOC Committee have both tried to work with ETSI in revising the wording of the third party agreement. Niobrara County Farm Bureau has pointed out many of the deficiencies to ETSI and have yet to receive any new language. Subsequent to Farm Bureau's activities, the Governor's AD-HOC Committee was formed. Niobrara County Farm Bureau has since passed a resolution stating their support of the Governor's AD-HOC Committee. However, at this point, ETSI refuses to work with the AD-HOC Committee.

In summary, I feel that your article was fair to both sides of the issue. Your closing comment, as stated before, is most appropriate and possibly *Wyoming Issues* could do a continuance of the slurry pipeline issue in order to bring more of the pros and cons to the attention of the public.

Sincerely,

Mel ZumBrunnen
Chairman
Save Wyoming Water Inc.

P.S. 200,000 acre feet is enough water to supply every Wyoming citizen with 197 gallons of water per day for an entire year.

Editor — In all fairness, it should be pointed out that I *wrote that "no such review (of the Third Party Beneficiary Agreement) has occurred" (see item 5 in Mr. ZumBrunnen's letter).* WI

Tired of waiting for the doctor? Someday, nurse practitioners may be commonly used to speed things up for the doctor and patients. In the meantime . . .

Problems for Nurse Practitioners

Text and photos by Linda Putnam

Inflation and growing disaffection with the existing medical establishment have prompted consumers and many health care workers to demand changes in the quality of their medical care. Holistic health, homeopathy, home births, herbal medicines, and soaring malpractice suits are an enraged call for some kind of response by the medical establishment to their patients.

While many corrective measures are still called for, there has been at least one positive response within the medical community to better serve people in need. This response has been initiated primarily by women, in the form of the nurse practitioner.

The very early beginnings of the nurse practitioner program came from Kentucky, and other Appalachian states, where the needs appeared to be the greatest. In the early 1970s, the University of Colorado initiated the first full educational program. Now, many varied and specialized programs are offered throughout the country to serve the myriad forms of health care needs.

A nurse practitioner is a registered nurse who has been accredited in one of several ways — with an Associate degree from a two-year institution, with a diploma after three years' education in a teaching hospital, or with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from a four-year college or university.

In addition, a nurse practitioner must complete a certified program, which may vary in length from six months to two years, depending on the specialty. She (and most nurse practitioners are female) has the choice of specialization in family practice, family planning, emergency medicine, rural health care, pediatrics, gerontology, midwifery, and the like.

Nurse practitioners are ambitious about health care they want to provide, and they pay special attention to attitudes and philosophy of medical care. They say their functions are collaborative with physicians, and they view themselves as members of a team of equal partners, each member providing a different service to the patient.

While the physician is concerned with curing the ill, the nurse practitioner often deals more particularly with preventive health care. Diet, nutrition, family problems, stress at the workplace — all elements of well-being are considered when a nurse practitioner cares for her patients.

As with any new field, high aspirations and good intentions do not erase certain transitional problems. One of the most obvious difficulties for nurse practitioners entering the current health care system is the lack of standardization in education and certification. Another is the lack of interest and receptivity by many practicing physicians. Consequently, the existing medical system is only beginning to determine how best to utilize the skills of the nurse practitioner.

Comments of several nurse practitioners based in southeast Wyoming reveal the complexity, difficulty and ambitiousness of the tasks they have undertaken.

Ann White

The Platte Valley Clinic in Saratoga was a year old last June. Dr. John Lunt left his practice as a surgeon in Denver, and fulfilling an old dream, bought a ranch on the western side of the Snowy Range Mountains.

When the townspeople realized they had a new doctor, after four had come and gone, one after the other, they set to work and planned a new clinic. Lunt leased a space in a brand new building, built by a local dentist. The city and county, and many private donors, bought equipment needed for radiology, emergency, and other functions. The city gave land for the building. The entire clinic houses two dentists, a visiting orthodontist from Lander, and optometrist, one physician, one nurse practitioner,

May Mean Longer Waits in Doctors' Offices

Ann White examines a patient, performing nearly the same services as a doctor would perform.

Ann White (right), nurse practitioner in Saratoga, explains a problen to U.W. student nurse practitioner, Betty Dumonceaux.

three RNs, and two student nurses (one a nurse practitioner).

Ann White is in charge of the medical staff. Lunt invited her to move to Saratoga as part of his practice when he left Denver. White was working as a nurse practitioner at Swedish General with one of his colleagues, and Lunt was well acquainted with her abilities. Her specialty is in emergency medicine. She is a graduate of the nurse practitioner program at the University of Iowa.

Except for certain procedures involving minor surgery, White provides about the same kind of care as the physician she works with. All major surgery is referred to hospitals.

"I see most of the cardiology, most of the pediatrics, and we share the emergencies, depending on what they are," she says.

The Platte Valley Clinic sees an average of 40 patients a day, but in the summer the figure rises to 50 or 60. Lunt and White have seen as many as 100 patients in a day — patients from drilling crews, forestry crews, tourists, and campers.

"This is a very comfortable situation," White says. I enjoy it very much. John's a great person to work with. He's very knowledgeable, and easy to get along with. It's not easy to find partners like that, believe me!

"I think the practice John and I have is ideal. Saratoga went through four doctors before we came. Each one burned out because he was isolated and on duty 24 hours a day. That's what they really call it — burnout. They just can't take the stress. If you can't get away, like John can to his ranch, you end up leaving. You just can't take it.

"A nurse practitioner and a physician can spell each other. Neither of us gets truly burned out. John can go to Mexico for a week, and I hold down the fort."

Lunt is equally happy about his nurse practitioner. "Doctors who view nurse practitioners with scepticism just don't have Ann White. They have a well-founded concern, perhaps not a correct one, that a nurse practitioner will do more than she is trained for. It's a possibility. But there are not that many cases where this is a problem."

Most nurse practitioners work with a physician, like White, or in an institution, such as a clinic. Lunt claims a nurse practitioner can be used in any number of ways to expand the role of the physician. "In my case, she doubles it," he adds.

White continues, "This is the ideal situation for a nurse practitioner. It would be tough to go out to Big Piney and be the only medical personnel out there. The same thing would happen — burnout — in a year."

Ruefully, White adds, "The trouble is, that's why all the nurse practitioners are going back to the city instead of out to the rural areas where they are needed."

Leslie Dougan

"Getting into a physician's office, getting past the front office girls, is the most frustrating thing I've ever had to face," says nurse practitioner Leslie Dougan. "A lot of them are nurses themselves. They are RNs who feel threatened. To get your resumé on a doctor's desk is a major accomplishment." Although Dougan has succeeded that far, the physicians are not interested in utilizing her skills.

Dougan is a registered nurse from a diploma program of three years at

Massachusetts General in Boston. She has completed a one-year program as a nurse practitioner, specializing in family practice, at the University of Colorado.

"I chose the University of Colorado (in 1979-80) because I thought it would satisfy my needs for practice in rural Wyoming." Dougan's preceptor during her studies was a family practitioner and pediatrician in Jackson.

After she completed her training in Jackson, Dougan was offered work at low pay in Big Piney. She decided she couldn't live there. Professional isolation and poor salary were the reasons, although she admits a nurse practitioner would be welcome and appreciated in Big Piney.

Since then, Dougan hasn't been able to find work as a nurse practitioner in the Laramie area, where she now lives. She is working right now at Ivinson Memorial Hospital in Laramie, as an emergency room nurse. Her husband is a student at the University.

"I want to find a position that will pay me a decent wage. I'm worth it, and I'm going to be paid for it. That's a terrible thing to say," she laughs, "but that is going to be one of my priorities.

"They never told us how difficult it is to make your way into a health care system. But we can offer so much. We are economical. A nurse practitioner can save a doctor a lot of time. We can do all the health care screening, family health histories, brief physical exams, and we are invaluable when it come to education.

"Most new mothers don't know all there is to care for a child — such simple things as how to handle a temperature, a stuffy nose, a cough. We can reassure them. The pediatrician is freed up to do what he is trained for, diagnostic work.

"The problem is, most physicians aren't particularly concerned about helping the patient to help him or herself. Nurse practitioners, that is, *women*, know how to listen. We can make the team a winning combination."

Jeri Bigbee

The School of Nursing at the University of Wyoming instituted a nurse practitioner program only a year ago. Operating solely on state funds, the program was eagerly adopted by the state legislature, in the hopes that rural areas might benefit.

Leslie Dougan, now working as an emergency room nurse, expresses her frustration over trying to find a position as a nurse practitioner.

Jeri Bigbee is in charge of U.W.'s nurse practitioner program.

The nurse practitioner program takes two years, and awards a Master of Nursing when completed. Four students are currently enrolled, and the projections are for four to six new students each year. The emphasis, or specialty, is on family practice, especially for rural communities.

Jeri Bigbee heads the new program. She is a registered nurse and nurse practitioner who completed her education at the University of Washington with a master's degree in nursing.

While Bigbee is eager to make the NP program in Wyoming a success, she notes the political problems that are contributing to a shortage of nurses in general.

"We are aware that we often alienate those we have to work with by asking for acceptance on our terms. We walk a very fine line between promoting our own self-interest and possibly compromising our work in the health care system. But large numbers of nurses are dropping out because of low pay, low status, long working hours, and lack of support. Nursing enrollments are lower, and the University of Wyoming School of Nursing is no exception. Many women are looking around at other options right now."

The median salary for RNs is $13,000. The nurse practitioner, when she can find work, will earn $15-16,000. "People don't go into it to make a lot of money. Part of it is that nurses are acculturated to accepting lesser salaries, simply because they are women" explains Bigbee.

Nancy Kienapfel

Nancy Kienapfel is a nurse practitioner at the Albany County Family Planning Clinic in Laramie.

She dislikes working hospitals, because of their bureaucracy, politics, and difficult relations between physicians and nurses. "And I don't really like dealing with very sick people. My interests are health teaching, health promotion, and wellness."

Kienapfel would like to set up a private practice, something that many physicians find suspicious. It would be difficult to set up a practice in Laramie, she admits. But she has no intention of promoting herself as a physician.

A degree in guidance and counseling, something she has been working on since the time when she couldn't find work, will increase her skills as a nurse practitioner, she believes. Her practice, ideally, would promote staying healthy, with such things as exercise, stress reduction, weight loss, nutrition, and environmental effects on the body.

"I am especially interested in women, which is why I have been at Family Planning for so long. Women's issues — education about their bodies, abortion and freedom of choice, and equal pay for equal work — are important to me.

"It's really obvious that a male with my training, or the kind of training I have, would be paid considerably more than I

Laramie physician Bob Shine, and nurse practitioners Nancy Kienapfel and Sandy Haley pause for a moment in the Albany County Family Planning office.

receive. I don't know how to fight that."

Most NPs are sensitive about the pay scale of physician's assistants, or PAs, who are less educated, better paid, and generally male. The PA also has had less difficulty finding a niche in the existing system of health care delivery. The PA is trained by physicians, and works closely with them, often in crisis cases of severe trauma, such as emergency medicine.

Kienapfel acknowledges a further obstacle to setting up her own practice. She is reluctant to follow her husband to some states as he scouts out job opportunities in his field. In many areas, a nurse practitioner has more constraints about prescribing medicine. In Wyoming, she may do so under protocols outlined by a physician.

"Pharmacy, nursing, and medical boards need to get together and standardize procedures and requirements about nurses' prescribing medicine. It is done all the time anyway, in physicians' offices," according to Kienapfel.

Considering the bulk of difficulties facing nurse practitioners and limiting their goals, she adds, "Nurses must stick together. Nurses need to support nurse practitioners. Otherwise, professions that stick together, like the PAs, will wipe us out. I heard about an institution in Nebraska that canned all the NPs and put in PAs.

"Nurses want to be helpers, not junior doctors. We want to listen to our patients.

"We are not union-oriented. But we do need to be organized for our own good. Yet, a lot of the tactics used by union organizations are philosophically opposed by nurses. We can't neglect our patients when a strike is called."

Kienapfel continues, "We have to realize that in order for us to give good quality care to our clients, we have to be satisfied with our working conditions. And that means more money.

"Nurses no longer are the handmaidens to physicians. They have their own area of expertise. Some of it overlaps, as with the nurse practitioner, but there are still two separate bodies of knowledge. This is recognized better by nurses than it is by physicians.

"I like counseling my women patients, educating them about their bodies, discussing their sexuality, things they would feel very uncomfortable discussing with a physician. I think it is very important for them."

Mary Kennedy

Mary Kennedy teaches the Health Occupation and Nurses Aide program at Laramie Senior High School, a part-time job. She received her nurse practitioner certification in 1973 at the prestigious Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

After several moves with her family throughout the New England and Pennsylvania areas, Kennedy has decided not to look for work as a nurse practitioner for awhile. Family and the possibility of another move, taking her away from the patients she always cares so much about, have made her choose to put aside her training as a nurse practitioner for the time being.

As Kennedy puts it, as an "older nurse" of 52, she has had a number of years to survey the working conditions of the nurse practitioner, and she is sympathetic with what the younger NPs are going through. And, like most, she is sensitive about her functions.

"I'm not sure this doesn't get down to male/female roles. Nurses take so much more time to find out a patient's personal background — alcoholism, depression, unemployment. Tranquilizers prescribed by a physician won't fix things up."

"I have no doubt that the nurse practitioner can fill a void. But the physicians I worked for, we have to have 100 percent agreement on medical-nursing philosophy. I would not work for them otherwise! If they were pill pushers, it wouldn't work. We'd be at loggerheads."

Looking back, Kennedy muses at why she decided to go for a certificate as a nurse practitioner. "I have leadership ability. I was head nurse here, a supervisor there. I was often in a position of authority. I guess I was heading for it all along, because I'm good at it."

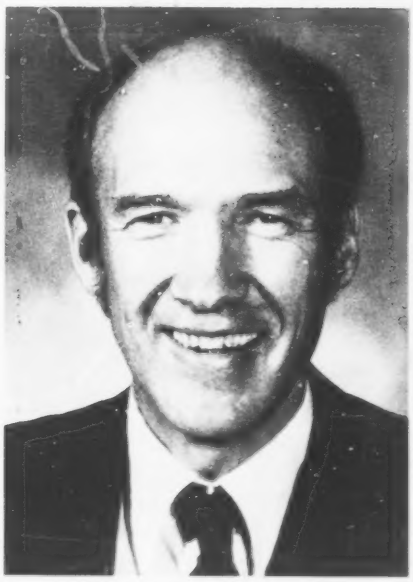
• • • •

Nurse practitioners have a vision of how they can fit into the medical system as a team, physicians and nurse practitioners together, (even if the physician is not in sight, but nearby) functioning together in harmony.

However, until the needs of nurse practitioners are met everywhere, it is unlikely that the needs of Wyoming's people will be met. Isolation, low pay, long hours, burnout, and a shortage of esteem for our practitioners will limit the success of any university program. We can educate our nurse practitioners, but it appears we are not yet ready to place them in jobs to their satisfaction. Directing our attention to that end is something yet to consider. WI

VIEWPOINT

by Senator Alan K. Simpson



Senator Alan Simpson
Photo courtesy of Senator Simpson's office.

Many of those who originally proclaimed Jim Watt as "the great pillager of American lands," will come in time to see a Secretary of the Interior who is a reasonable and responsive man. He has recently been making himself available for thorough interviewing and discussion in the editorial board rooms of the nation's news media and that can only be helpful. He continues to be subjected as all of us in politics are subjected to the shrieks and cries of special interest extremists who still view him as one who is hell-bent on the destruction of our national resources. These wails are often from the same people who would have us slap a padlock on all federal lands in America and shut off all development completely.

A most extraordinary bit of misinformation is continually fanned into a towering blaze here in Washington. It is alleged that Jim Watt is interested in leasing the National Parks for oil and gas and mining development. Watt's detractors love to get all the mileage possible out of that one and, of course, it just ain't so. Jim is always incredulous when this is presented because he had never made that statement and furthermore he could not do so even if he wished since the laws of the United States prevent it and there aren't five members of the United States Senate who would ever vote for that concept. This one wouldn't!

Let's just take a moment to look realistically at the development that Jim Watt is talking about in relation to the West.

I think it's high time for resource development and conservation issues to be considered in some form of common sense and rational atmosphere. The new Secretary of the Interior has an intention to inventory lands with potential rich resources with a sincere and clearly stated desire to carefully balance economic and environmental goals. Jim Watt believes just as I do that we can have careful development of critical and strategic minerals on certain federal lands while still protecting the fragile and authentic beauty of those lands.

It is just good sense to realize that orderly development of natural resources in areas not designated as "wilderness" will assist us in averting the sort of "crisis mentality" development that has been so catastrophic to certain public and private

lands and to our national economy in the past.

Regardless of what you might see in the cartoons, Jim Watt's idea of communing with nature is not by having a picnic in an open pit coal mine! The West — Wyoming in particular — is his native land and he favors allowing the states themselves to determine the standards for reclamation of mined land. It is his feeling that the states should have the right to determine the use of reclaimed land — as to whether it should be available for municipal use as opposed to a park development.

You might recall that during my primary campaign for the United States Senate that I was branded as a "100 percent environmentalist." I never denied that — I just set out my record as a legislator. During those 13 years as a member of the Wyoming Legislature I was deeply involved in assisting in placing on the statute books the laws that now determine our state air quality, water quality, land use planning at the local level, plant siting, community development authority legislation and mined land reclamation laws. During those legislative debates we dealt with the concept of "multiple use" of federal and state lands. Jim Watt must carry out the exact language of the statutes of the United States where it describes the stewardship of national lands in the context of "multiple use." That isn't some phrase he suddenly made up. He intends to carry out that statutory concept in continued full cooperation with the various states of the nation.

Jim Watt has a deep love of the land that nurtured, sustained and shaped him. He believes deeply in the stewardship and conservation and protection of the environment. The West is his own personal backyard — and I'm counting on him to deal with it prudently, compassionately and realistically.

His belief in the responsible stewardship of public lands is demonstrated by his great concern for our nation's park system. He fully recognizes the need to protect "the crown jewels" of that system (Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite, Grand Teton, Glacier and the others). However, the recent acquisition of so many public lands — and especially in areas where state or municipal governments could likely reserve those areas — has overextended this country's ability to properly care for our parks.

Sensibly then, Jim Watt has placed a moratorium on the acquisition of new park lands. Those funds that were intended for the purchase of new and often-times marginal "public park lands" will be used instead to properly restore and carefully maintain the present park system. The Secretary has stated that our national parks are in a "shameful condition." He is correct. I intend to join him in support of improving and restoring our present parks before we acquire more than we can properly care for by proceeding with the ambitious and ill-considered acquisition of more land. "Greed" is not an unknown human trait to environmentalists any more than it is to developers.

The special interest extremists will always have their say — and rightfully so — but my hunch is that they will *never* come to appreciate the very special abilities that Jim Watt brings to the Department of the Interior.

But I do deeply believe that rational Americans will come to perceive a very real sense of respect and admiration for Jim Watt. He brings some rare skills to a damn tough job. He is a man of the West and for the West — and he has this nation's best interests at heart. WI

WYOMING BASKETBALL

If you thought the old War Memorial Fieldhouse on the U.W. campus was outdated, you'll like the new Arena-Auditorium.

Last spring, the citizens of Laramie began to think the University of Wyoming was having a close encounter of the third kind. On the north side of campus, close to War Memorial Fieldhouse, a huge yellow dome could be seen. Gradually, the dome turned black, and then white.

The scene, seemingly straight out of a science fiction movie, was actually the construction of the Arena-Auditorium, the new special events center at U.W.

The Arena-Auditorium, which will house Cowboy basketball, volleyball, concerts, the university commencement, speakers, and other special events, was brought into being in late 1979. Planning for the huge complex began in 1977, with funds appropriated by the state legislature in 1979. It is slated for completion on December 13, 1981, with the dedication planned for the 19th-21st of February 1982.

Before the dedication, the university may have several dress rehearsals, using a practice basketball game and a practice concert, to give everyone who will be working there a chance to get used to all the equipment. According to Morris Jones, the university planner, the Arena-Auditorium is going to have a lot of sophisticated, versatile sound and lighting equipment, not the kind ordinarily used for sporting events, but capable of reproducing and lighting symphony and theater performances. Jones says, "All the advice that we've received from other schools is 'Don't try to plan something too early and fall on your face. Take some time, get people hired who are going to operate the sound systems and the lights, and have some kind of practice events, just to get everything in tune and set up and let everyone know how to use it.'"

Prior to the dedication, it is likely there will also be an open house, "so people can walk through it and see it," says Jones, "and maybe even see some of the areas that normally wouldn't be open to the public."

The Arena-Auditorium, during early stages of construction.

Even unfinished, the arena is impressive, but it must be seen to be believed. The arena projects an optical illusion. Seen from a couple of miles away, it appears huge, but when one is right by it, it doesn't seem so imposing. However, once inside, it is huge, much bigger than imagined from any outside vantage point. In fact, Jones points out that White Hall, a 12-story U.W. dormitory, could fit inside between the arena floor and the inside top of the dome.

The legislature authorized a total expenditure of nearly $15.7 million for the arena, but the contract amount, although it has changed a little, originally came in for $12.5 million.

Besides being an exceptional facility for athletes, the arena will boast of a lot of conveniences and comforts for the spectators. Except for the press and pep-band sections, and special wheelchair sections, the seats (all 15,004 of them) will be individual arm-chair type seats. The seats are molded plastic, and quite comfortable. They also have special quiet springs, so that the noise won't be overwhelming when everyone stands during an exciting moment.

Jones indicates, "A round building probably costs a little more to build initially, but the seating is so much better. The sight lines are so good in a round building. Everybody's looking right at the middle of the court. There won't be a bad seat in that house.

"I suppose, from the spectators' point of view, the big, wide concourse that goes around the building will be nice. It won't be crowded like the (War Memorial) fieldhouse. There will be restrooms and concession stands in each quadrant. It will have quite a number of ticket booths, security rooms and first aid rooms. There are proportionately a lot more exits than in any other building we've found the building ought to empty in a hurry."

There are two nice features connected with tickets. The first is a ticket office off Willett Drive, with short-term parking. Also, at each of the four main entrances, there are separate doors for those holding tickets and those who have yet to buy tickets. That way, those who have tickets won't have to wait in line for admittance.

There is also a "walking" entrance, for those going to the arena from the dormitories or fraternity and sorority houses. There will be a walk right up to this

Photos courtesy of U.W. Photo Service.

GETS A NEW HOME

by Kate Missett

An aerial view of the Arena-Auditorium. At left is War Memorial Fieldhouse and the football stadium. Willett Drive is the street on the right.

southwest entrance, enabling students to get to the arena without crossing busy streets. And the entrances themselves look like "welcoming arms," in Jones' opinion.

The War Memorial Fieldhouse, which previously housed basketball games and rodeos, will be used for intramural events. A permanent floor, with a smooth finish like a basketball court, is planned. Any number of basketball, volleyball and tennis courts could be lined out. Also, an astroturf "carpet" is planned, so field-type sports, such as football, baseball and field hockey can be played inside. Jones stresses, "This is not for crowds. I'm talking about practice, intramurals and physical education classes."

(Rodeos will be held in the planned-for Animal Science Laboratory, just adjacent to the Arena-Auditorium on the north side of Willett Drive. If it is not built on schedule, dirt can be trucked in on top of the floor in the fieldhouse — a common practice in large arenas and coliseums.)

There will also be a connecting building between the fieldhouse and the arena. The women's locker rooms will be there. For the present, these locker rooms will temporarily be in the arena. After the women get permanent locker rooms, the temporary area will become a "green room" for featured speakers and entertainers. It already sports a spiral staircase up to the main floor in anticipation of its transformation.

The dedication for the auditorium will feature a popular show or concert on the first night. Then, on February 20th, the Cowboys will play the Air Force Academy. Tentative plans include inviting the entire Air Force Cadet Wing to attend. Then, on the 21st, there is an opera singer tentatively scheduled.

Jones says, "Part of the reason for those dates is that the legislature will be in session, and, of course, all the legislators have been involved in the planning and funding of this. They'll all be in Cheyenne at that time anyway, so we can bus all of the legislators and the elected officials of the state over, and have them here for the dedication ceremony."

The arena, the third largest building under construction on campus (in dollar terms), has been well-planned. Numerous arenas all over the U.S. were studied, and any problems in these arenas were eliminated in the plans. According to Jones, "If we've made any mistakes, at least they'll be original mistakes."

*Because the new arena at the University of Wyoming has frequently been referred to as "The House That Bradley Built," **Wyoming Issues** recently interviewed Charles Bradley. Bradley, the last pick (by the Boston Celtics) in the first round of the NBA draft last spring, graduated from U.W. last summer.*

WI: How do you feel about the arena being called "The House That Bradley Build"?

CB: Well, it's a great personal compliment, but one person cannot make that kind of establishment. It all started back when Wyoming got on the right track of possessive basketball. The main factor, as far as representation in the arena, is the fans themselves. The fans come out and scream and they give the chief incentive to play hard and to win the game. So the arena is everybody's "house" — one person cannot take the credit.

WI: What do you think about the person who climbed up on the arena and painted "Congratulations, Charles Bradley" on the roof?

CB: It really made me feel good inside to know that people here in Wyoming care about Charles Bradley, but it was a dangerous thing to do. In some ways, I wish he hadn't done that, because if anything would have happened, it would have been my fault.

WI: How did you feel leaving the War Memorial Field House?

CB: It made me feel sad, but it's time for Wyoming to move on to bigger and better things. We are a major university, we are Division I, we do classify with the Notre Dames, the North Carolinas. When you are in that kind of class, you have to have a classy organization to qualify with the others. Many people don't understand what basketball did for the University of Wyoming. It put our foot in the doorway. It put the university in a new status, the same as other big name schools. Now we'll

have to build more dormitories and more classrooms, because everbody will want to be a part of the University of Wyoming. It's a good school, it has good academics, good sports, and lots of cultural events.

WI: What is the arena going to provide for the athletes and for the fans?

CB: For the athlete, it will provide a quality place. When you have a nice place to play, and you are really proud of that place, you perform very well. This makes you feel very relaxed. The arena will make it easier to recruit because that facility can be used for track, volleyball, concerts, conventions, basketball games, etc. Although many people feel that it is a basketball arena, it is not a basketball arena — it is a special events center for anything that is special for the University of Wyoming. It makes a person feel proud, because Wyoming is finally moving to bigger and better things. The public is entitled to anything here at the University, because the university is here because of the people of Wyoming. The arena is supposed to be a first class organization. It's going to have very nice locker rooms, and the old locker rooms in the fieldhouse are going to be converted to extend the training room, they will have a small training room in the Special Events center, for the basketball players, and the big one will be for the football players. That way, we wouldn't conflict, we couldn't get crowded. I think that it will be very nice. I really look forward to seeing it.

WI: What did you study in school?

CB: I majored in Elementary Education. Elementary Education's area of concentration is early childhood. The reason why I picked the young kids over the older kids is that you can

Former U.W. basketball star Charles Bradley makes two very aggressive points.

talk to younger kids. I am like an idol to many young kids as a basketball star. We have so much respect from children of that age group. It is easiest to teach them because I am their hero, and they are going to do whatever the hero does. Now, if I teach them that it's right to go to class, it's right to do your homework, it's right to learn, then in your spare time, go out and play sports, they will have so much of an advantage. I had a fifth grade class. At that age 11 and 12 — their minds are open. And whatever you say is going to be right. There is no wrong answer in the eyes of a child. Give the younger children a chance, and they're going to grow up right and have an opportunity to explore different things.

I think that I am a quality student because I went to the University of Wyoming. I've done it in four years, plus play four years of basketball. People think that is an easy task, [but] I would like them to try it. There are athletes that don't really give a hoot. They come to class, they go to school [but] all they care about is football, basketball or baseball, they don't care about class or anything. I'm not fortunate enough to have that. Our family doesn't have that kind of money, and if it wasn't for the basketball scholarship, I wouldn't have gone to college, no doubt. So you have to use it wisely, and I tried to use it as wisely as I can.

WI: Do you think you will ever teach?

CB: No doubt. In professional basketball, the average is three to four years, although I hope I can get eight to nine years out of it. After that, I hope to teach. I really look forward to teaching — I enjoyed my student teaching.

WI: Where did you student teach?

CB: Right out here at Linford (in Laramie). I had a fifth grade class, and my supervising teacher was great. She didn't sit there and teach me how to teach a class, because that's a hard thing to do. She let me learn for myself. Self experience is the best experience.

WI: Are you going to come back to Laramie?

CB: I hope so. I hope to get a chance to come back and see the arena. I think that it is going to be a really pretty place, and I think it is going to be something that Wyoming can be really proud of. WI

Wyoming Books

PACHEE GOYO

History of Legends from the Shoshone.

Told by Rupert Weeks
Jelm Mountain Press. $6.00

MONSTER OWL

In this slim (110 pages) volume, Rupert Weeks has written down seven Shoshone tales concerning Pachee Goyo, a 15 year-old boy who is in a hurry to grow up. Each tale provides a moral, although sometimes the moral is very subtle.

Pachee Goyo (the Bald One) and his brother live with their grandfather, away from the rest of the tribe. Their parents were killed in a battle with another tribe.

At the beginning of the book, Pachee Goyo is being a pest. He wants to kill buffalo. He wants to receive his "medicine" – the particular fetish each Shoshone has to assist him. He won't shut up. Finally, in order to quiet and calm him, his grandfather tells him the story of E Zhupa, the foolish coyote, who was also impatient and always wanted to have his own way. E Zhupa keeps getting into trouble, however, and the reader presumes the coyote learns to contain his impatience.

Once Pachee Goyo has absorbed the wisdom of this tale, his grandfather tells him how to get his medicine – but adds that only he, the grandfather can show Pachee Goyo the right spot where Pachee Goyo must go to receive it. Thus, Pachee Goyo is set up to practice patience.

At one point in the book, the three visit with the Shoshone tribe. There is a celebration, welcoming them back to the tribe, the first night.

Part of the celebration takes the form of story-telling. The stories are funny, but they have morals, too. One of the stories is about a beautiful Shoshone princess, who won't give the braves the time of day. At a dance one night, the bolder braves ask her to dance with them, but she haughtily turns each down. Then, at the edge of the firelight, a brave in a white buffalo robe appears. He seems quite handsome. The brave asks the princess to dance, and, since he is handsome enough for her impossible standards, she accepts. After a few moments of dancing, however, the "brave" turns into a stinking, steaming mass of animal entrails. The princess is horrified, and later dies an old maid.

This little book is chock-full of allegorical tales like these. The stories are used as a teaching device by the Shoshones, and we should be grateful to Weeks for setting them down. Any parents (no matter what ethnic background) can appreciate the situation when Pachee Goyo says, "Why can't I get my own medicine? Also I want a bow and arrow! When am I going to get these things? . . . One of these days I am going away, far away, and then you will be sorry! I will kill a whale single-handed. Just you wait and see!"

The only criticism which could be given about this book is very mild. The publishers have included a foreword, an introduction, and a section called "About the Author." These sections, while correct and helpful, are just a little longwinded. The book could easily stand by itself, with the briefest of notes about Mr. Weeks and an equally brief explanation of the background of Pachee Goyo.

The book is amusing and enlightening. Parents of impatient children, as well as students of Indian culture, will enjoy *Pachee Goyo.*

Kate Missett WI

ENERGY

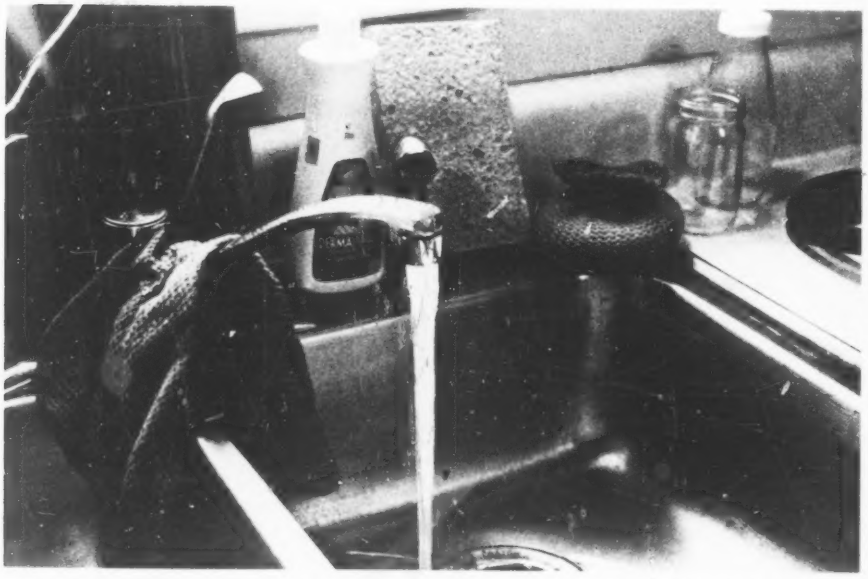
Some Simple

by John Merrifield

Turn off the lights; in the silence of your darkened home you can hear a thousand rivers whispering their thanks.

—Clear Creek

As prices increase and other costs of waste become more directly apparent to us, more and more people are realizing the critical role of conservation in maintaining and improving the quality of our lives. Conservation, or maximizing the productivity of our resources, comes about in two ways: technological progress and a heightened individual and collective awareness of resource problems and mitigation measures. The latter is discussed here. In order to make the discussion more manageable, it will be limited to water and energy conservation. Actually, that limitation is not severe as it might at first appear to be. Nearly every consumptive activity has at least an indirect impact on water or energy supplies, and usually on both.



Turn off the water . . .

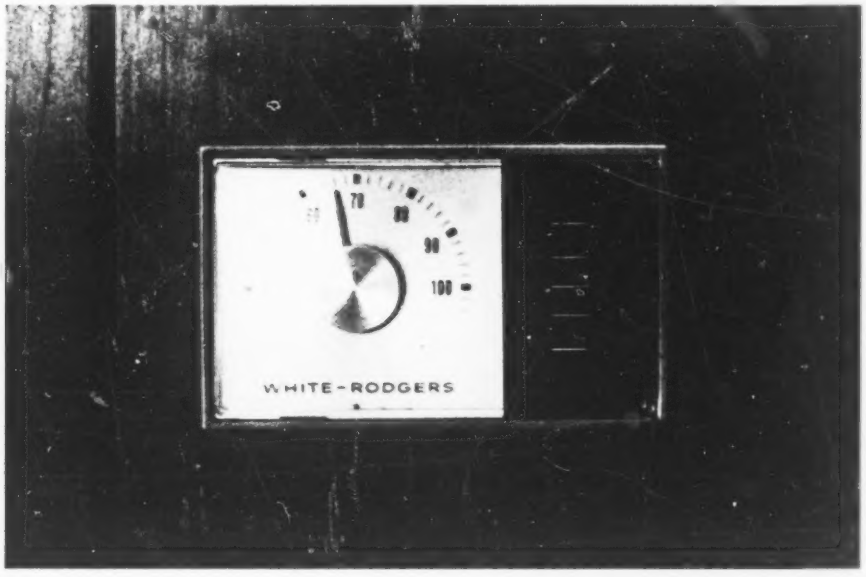
The first important point to consider is the manner in which we consume energy and water. Both are used up as a consequence of our attainment of some service. They provide a *means* to some end, such as transportation, heating, cooling, cleanliness, and so on. Each time we desire some service, we must ask our-

K. Missett photos.

Conservation Measures

selves if there is a better, more resource-efficient means to get it than we are used to. A heightened level of awareness of the importance and potential of conservation means a willingness to constantly ask that question of ourselves, and act on that answer.

The value of conservation to you, Wyoming, and the nation is much greater than the money you will save by practicing it. While saving money is very important, and by far the most effective conservation incentive, there are numerous other reasons why we should practice it. Energy and water supplies are often heavily subsidized by payments not closely linked to the use of those supplies. As a result, more is consumed than would otherwise be the case. A classic, close-to-home example of that for many of us is the energy and water provided to us where we work. Since we are not charged (directly) for their use while at work, we have no economic incentive to conserve them. Still, it is not hard to see that we do pay indirectly. If our employer spent less for energy and water, there would be more money available for other things, including pay raises.



. . . and turn down the heat.

Land use conflicts, future supply considerations, and environmental impacts are other good reasons to practice conservation. Inefficient water and energy use may prompt the construction of a water project that floods your favorite hunting area, or dries up your favorite fishing stream. The way we use energy today determines its price and availability tomorrow, just as surely as past waste is partly responsible for its high price today. While progress is being made in incorporating some environmental costs in the cost of production, and thus in the price of the product to the buyer, it is unlikely that our economic system will ever perfectly reflect the costs of some environmental alterations. What's a good price for a scenic vista lost to the smokestacks of a power plant, or a wilderness lost to a new water project? Every gallon of water and barrel of oil we save reduces the pressure to undertake the types of projects which degrade our environment, and which, at least temporarily, preclude some other use of the land or water.

A failure to conserve as much as possible may even exact from some of us the ultimate penalty. Our government appears to be ready to defend, with military force if necessary, our continued access to expensive Mideast oil supplies. If most conclusions about the results of our energy wasting ways approximate the truth, we could find ourselves in the tragic position of having to fight in a war to protect our right to waste energy. Surely reducing the probability that such an event will occur is worth the relatively little extra thought and effort that is being asked of each of us.

With that heightened level of awareness, we can each conserve a lot, most of the time at little or no cost or loss of convenience. In fact, we will save money, both directly and indirectly, in most cases. Let's move to some concrete examples of waste and ways to conserve, and we'll see exactly what each of us should or should not be doing.

According to Miller (1975), the average American consumes approximately 160 gallons of water per day in direct personal use alone. Because water must be treated and transported before and after use, reducing water consumption will also save energy. Some components of the 160 gallons per person per day are as follows:

Shower: 5 gallons per minute
Shaving (water on): 3 gallons each time
Washing clothes: 20 to 30 gallons
Dishwasher: 14 gallons per load
Flushing toilet: 3 gallons per flush
Leaky toilet bowl: 35 gallons per day
Lawn watering: 80 gallons for a 90' x 90' (8,000 sq. ft.) lawn
Brushing teeth (water on): 1 gallon each time

With respect to each of the items listed above, let's see if there is a better, more resource-efficient means to get what we want. The answer in each case is a resounding yes.

There are several ways to cut back on the amount of water and energy we consume showering. The first rule is don't take unnecessary showers. When are they necessary? Many of us automatically take a shower every morning when we wake up; a good idea in most instances. However, there are exceptions. For example, if you plan to undertake some physical activity such as tennis or jogging in the morning, save your shower until after that activity. Another suggestion: don't leave the water running when you're not using it. There are generally three stages to most showers: get wet, lather up, and rinse. During the lather up stage, most people stand away from the water stream so that soap will not be rinsed away as fast as it is applied. Unless your bathroom is poorly heated, turn the water off until you are ready to rinse. You'll save over half the water and energy you would otherwise have used, and at no cost other than minor inconvenience of having to turn the water back on to rinse.

Finally, consider installing a flow controller. It reduces the flow of a standard showerhead from about 5 to 3 gallons per minute. You can install it yourself in just a few minutes, and the part itself costs about a dollar. You'll save about 40 percent on water and energy, without sacrificing the quality of your showers. See your hardware dealer for the proper part and installation instructions.

A good shave can be gotten for much less than three gallons. Don't leave the water running! Instead, fill a small cup with water and wet the razor in it. The same goes for brushing your teeth. Use a small cup of water in place of running water.

There's usually not much you can do to change the amount of water your washer uses to clean a load of clothes, but you can get the most from it. There are some machines with features that allow adjustments for smaller loads or lower water levels. The best rule for all machines is to wash only full loads and to use the lowest temperature setting possible. Use the recommended amount of detergent, too. Over-sudsing overworks the machine, shortening its life and wasting energy.

The same general principles that apply to a washer also apply to a dishwasher. If you use one, wash only full loads, lower the water temperature as much as possible, and use the proper amount of detergent. It is also wise to turn off the dishwasher after the wash cycle, letting the dishes air-dry. If you wash your dishes manually, don't leave the rinse water running steadily. Either use a rinse water basin or run the water only long enough to rinse a few dishes, turn off the water, wash a few more dishes and repeat the process. It's a little inconvenient, but it saves a lot.

The toilet bowl is a major water waster for at least two reasons. Many leak, which can waste up to 35 gallons per day. You can generally fix most leaks easily yourself. Also, most flushtanks hold much more water than they need to do their jobs. Put weights (bricks are popular) in the tank until the water storage is reduced to the minimum amount necessary. That may require a bit of experimentation, but, in general, a brick or two will save water without reducing the effectiveness of the flushing action.

Lawn watering is the single largest consumer of domestic water. Several easy steps can be applied to achieve large savings. Contact an expert (your local nurseryperson, for instance) to determine the right amount of water to apply. Buy the proper sprinkler for the dimensions of your lawn. Water early in the morning or just before you go to bed. Listen to local weather reports, and give the weather a chance to do the job for you. Also, consider watering plants in and around the house with recycled household water. Water left over from cooking and soaking clothes (no detergent) is excellent for that purpose. Cooking water, in particular, is good for watering plants because of the high nutrient content of the water. If you are thinking about doing some landscaping, try to use native plants wherever possible. They require little or no watering beyond what nature provides.

Many other service needs are more directly associated with energy use than water. Seventy percent of residential energy use goes for home heating and cooling. Another 20 percent goes for heating water, with the final 10 percent going for lighting, cooking, and small appliances.

There are numerous inexpensive ways to reduce heating costs without reducing comfort. Insulation and weatherproofing are, of course, among the most important means to that end. A few hundred dollars worth of insulation now will reduce utility bills for many years, and will raise the resale value of your home. Check with your local utility and insulation dealer to determine how much insulation you need. Weatherproofing materials are very inexpensive, and are effective in plugging major gaps in your defenses against the elements. Install storm windows, particularly on north-facing windows. Heavy guage clear plastic, firmly attached with duct tape is almost as effective, costs less, and can be removed easily during the warm weather months. That measure is particularly important in Wyoming because so many heating units are located along walls and under windows. Our windy climate speeds the loss of heat through unprotected windows. However, weatherproofing only begins with doors and windows. Eighty percent of heat loss takes place underneath baseboards, through wall outlets in areas where plumbing pipes enter your home, around clothes dryer vents, and through holes around ventilation fans. Those leaks in

your home (and pocketbook) should be caulked or stuffed with insulation. Close and turn off the heat in unused rooms. Turn the heat down to at least 65 degrees and get used to wearing a sweater. Set the thermostat back another 10 degrees while you're asleep and away from home for more than a couple of hours. When you wake up or return home, return the thermostat to its normal setting, not higher, or you'll lose what you saved. Use the sun's free heat whenever possible. Open the curtains on south-facing windows on sunny days. Keep the curtains closed on overcast days and at night. Keep curtains on north-facing windows closed at all times during the heating season. In the summer cooling season, keep the sun's direct ray out. If you heat with a furnace, perform recommended maintenance. In particular, replace or clean filters regularly. If you use radiators, keep them dust free and paint them flat black.

Insulation and turning down the thermostat are also the best ways to conserve the energy you use to heat water. If you have a gas-fired water heater, be careful not to block any air vents. Custom cut insulation pads are available for most common brands of water heaters. How low you can turn the thermostat on your water heater will depend on you and may require a bit of experimentation. Most people could turn it down to 120 degrees without any problem.

Lighting is the classic case of a need to match the tool to the task. Provide for lighting of an area that is matched to the use of that area. If a 60 watt bulb is adequate, don't use a 100 watt bulb. Concentrate lighting in reading and working areas, and reduce lighting elsewhere, if safety is not a factor. Wherever possible, use flourescent bulbs in place of incandescent bulbs. The more energy efficient flourescent bulbs are now widely available in sizes to replace incandescent bulbs.

In addition to the direct conservation measures discussed so far, the choice of *when* to use energy and water is very important and easy way to conserve indirectly. Peak energy usage usually occurs each day during late afternoon and evening hours. To meet these peaks, utilities must start up smaller generators in order to temporarily supplement their baseload generating capacity. Those smaller units consume much more fuel per unit of electricity generated than the larger power plants which operate more or less continuously. By scheduling as many household chores (vacuuming, washing clothes, etc.) as possible during off-peak hours, substantial amounts of energy can be saved. In addition, the need for expensive, new power plant construction is reduced.

The preceding discussion only begins to scratch the surface of energy conservation potential, but offers a reasonable beginning to that critical heightened level of awareness. As you adopt some of the measures described here, you'll discover other ways to save on your own. As you begin to realize money savings, the adoption-discovery process will expand and accelerate. For instance, you will begin to pay closer attention to energy conservation labels now required on all major appliances when purchasing a new appliance.

In your intensifying efforts to conserve energy, water, and natural resources, you need not go it alone. There are a number of public and private institutions eagerly standing by to help you, including financial assistance to help pay for conservation-related home improvements. Tax credits and tax deductions, that were enacted to promote conservation, are available from the federal government. In addition, a wide range of free information is available. Contact the Internal Revenue Service and U.S. Department of Energy for the details. The state energy conservation office in Cheyenne is also prepared to provide information to help you.

An indispensible service is now provided free by most public utilities. For example, Pacific Power and Light will, upon request, visit your home and perform a thorough energy audit. The audit includes identification of energy loss ares, insulation evaluation, recommended remedial measures, and provides cost estimates. With the help of Ernie, a talking computer, energy and dollar savings potential are estimated, including an estimate of how long it will take for any recommended investment to pay for itself. Informative brochures are also available free. Check with your own local public utility to see which services they offer.

Don't overlook your political power as a means to promote conservation. Make your voice one of those heard by your elected representatives at all levels of government. Demand conservation in all aspects of government operations, and urge your representatives to support conservation in the private sector through research, informational services, and tax incentives. Urge them to oppose most subsidies of resource consuming activities. When prices do not reflect true costs, the incentive to conserve is reduced. Your voice does count!

That does not mean it will be easy. It will be difficult at first to place conservation in the forefront of your consciousness. Some conservation measures may slightly reduce comfort and convenience, at least until you adjust to them. Others will actually require some work and an initial investment, and, for all your efforts, you must still share some of the payoff, even with nonconservers. But, it's really worth it. In addition to all the reasons for conservation (environmental quality, saving money, lower prices in the future, etc.) stated earlier, there's at least one more incentive to conserve wherever possible; a deep-down, good feeling you'll have. You're now part of the solution, instead of the problem. WI

What Wyomingites Think

by Mary Ann Anderson and Donald A. Anderson
University of Wyoming

In the spring of 1981, the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wyoming sponsored a survey of Wyoming residents, concerning attitudes and opinions about energy-related issues. The state was split into urban areas, containing Cheyenne and Casper, and rural areas, containing the remainder of the state. A total of 882 persons (436 urban and 446 rural), or more than 70 percent of those contacted, responded to a 10-page questionnaire.

In addition, in Wyoming, Wyoming Western SUN compiled a list of persons who have made a solar or other energy-efficient adaptation to their homes. Western SUN mailed the questionnaire to 252 of these persons, and received 204 responses. These responses, hereafter referred to as the "solar goup," are used for comparison with the random sample of Wyoming residents. In the following discussion, a summary of the responses is presented.

From the random sample of 882 Wyoming residents, an estimated 73 percent consider the problem of meeting our nation's energy needs in the next 10 to 20 years to be either serious or very serious. Less than 5 percent consider it to be not a serious problem, and 22 percent consider it to be only somewhat serious. Seventy percent of these respondents feel that we should depend equally on cutbacks in energy use and increased energy production to meet these needs. Twenty percent feel that we should depend mostly (or entirely) on increased production, and 10 percent feel we should depend mostly on cutbacks in energy use. There were no significant differences in opinion between rural and urban respondents. However, among those persons who have already made some solar energy adaptation to their homes, 89 percent consider meeting the nation's energy needs either serious or very serious, and 24 percent feel we should depend mostly on energy cutbacks. Sixty-two percent indicate equal emphasis on cutbacks in use and increased production.

Respondents were presented with a list of possible ways to help meet the nation's energy needs, and asked to express their opinion on each, with a range from "Strongly Oppose" to "Strongly Favor." The resulting proportions are presented in Table 1 for both the Wyoming residents and solar groups.

An overwhelming proportion of Wyoming residents favor or strongly favor more use of solar energy (93 percent) and more use of wind energy (92 percent). The proportions favoring reduced energy use in homes (67 percent), reduced energy use in business and industry (59 percent), and reduced energy use in individual travel (53 percent) are in the majority, but less strongly so. The response to reduce energy use in agriculture was favored only by 17 percent, with 62 percent opposed or strongly opposed. In the solar group, the proportion favoring or strongly favoring is significantly higher for each of the above items. Thus, it is apparent that the increased use of the renewable resources of sun and wind is favored by a large majority, while reduced energy use in each category (except agriculture) is favored by a smaller majority.

The increased production of nonrenewable energy resources in Wyoming and in the nation is also generally favored. A very high proportion favored or strongly favored more use of Western coal (76 percent), more oil from Western shale (75 percent), and more exploration of oil in the United States (90 percent). The item "more use of nuclear power" is favored or strongly favored by 53 percent of the rural residents, and by 61 percent of the urban residents, the only item with significant differences between rural and urban. The use of more oil imports is opposed or strongly opposed by 82 percent of Wyoming residents.

From these responses it is apparent that Wyoming residents see the problem of meeting our energy needs as a serious problem. A balance of energy conservation with increased production is perceived as the direction to go in meeting these needs. There is a strong sense of moving toward self-reliance and increasing the development of solar, wind and other energy resources of the Western region. Reduction in energy use is favored for all activities except agriculture.

A list of some possible actions that might be considered in order to reduce energy use in the United States was presented to the persons in the sample. They were asked to indicate the extent to which they favor or oppose each of these items. A summary of the results is presented in Table 2. There are virtually no significant differences between urban and rural respondents; however, the solar group does differ.

There is very strong opposition to increasing the tax on gasoline, with 94 percent either opposed or strongly opposed. There is also a majority (57 percent) opposed to requiring home thermostats to be kept no higher than 65 degrees Fahrenheit in winter. Comments written by respondents indicate that, while they generally favor keeping thermostats lower, the government has no business regulating individual behavior to this extent. Some 60 percent express opposition to the item "discourage building homes away from towns and cities," again reflecting opposition to government intervention on individual choice. The response to keeping the 55 mile-an-hour speed limit is split: 42 percent oppose this item, 41 percent are in favor, and 17 percent are neutral.

The items suggesting that the government provide positive incentives for improving the energy efficiency of homes received the greatest support, with large proportions favoring larger tax credits for energy efficiency (82 percent), larger

Note: The results of this report are based on analyses of data obtained from Regional Research Project W-159, funded, in part, by U.S. Department of Agriculture regional research funds under the Hatch Act. The content of this report is the sole responsibility of the authors.

tax credits for solar heating (76 percent), and changing of building codes to encourage energy savings (79 percent). Many of the comments made by respondents reflect perceived inequities in the current tax credit system. Tax credits for passive solar adaptations, increased insulation and improved weatherstripping, new energy-efficient construction, and conversion to wood stoves are perceived as unfairly treated with respect to tax credits. An estimated 79 percent of Wyoming residents would prefer state rather than federal programs to encourage energy saving.

While government intervention on individual households is generally opposed, some increased regulation on utilities and industry is favored. The proportions responding favorably to each item are: "require better label information," 76 percent; "require utilities to report energy use levels to customers," 67 percent; "require manufacture of more efficient appliances," 79 percent; and "require low utility rates for low users," 55 percent.

Fifty-nine percent of the Wyoming respondents feel that they could reduce their overall energy consumption by one-fourth during the next year if necessary. Seventy-six percent would be more willing to accept gasoline rationing as opposed to rationing of home heating fuel and electricity as a government action in an energy crisis. When asked whether they would be more willing to voluntarily reduce home heating costs by one-fourth or automobile use by one-fourth, 53 percent opt for reducing home heating costs.

When asked if changes in the cost of energy have made a change in their lives, 14 percent of the respondents indicate that life is "a lot worse," 56 percent indicate that it is "a little worse," 25 percent say there is "no effect" 4 percent say it is "a little better," and 1 percent say it is "a lot better." Thus, some 70 percent feel some negative impact on their lives as a result of increased energy costs. A majority of the respondents indicate at least some cutbacks in the following areas, as a result of rising energy costs: groceries (63 percent), meals out (73 percent), driving (86 percent), vacations (78 percent), recreation (79 percent), purchase of appliances or furnishings (74 percent), money in savings (80 percent), and clothing (73 percent). Only 33 percent indicate some cutbacks in health care, and only 20 percent have made cutbacks in education. Forty-nine pe cent indicate some cutbacks in overall housing expense, including rent or mortgage and upkeep.

Thus, Wyoming residents do perceive a negative impact of increased energy costs. As might be expected, the effect is much greater among lower-income families and families whose homes are less energy-efficient. A comparison of the solar group with the rural/urban samples indicates a lesser perceived negative effect over all of the categories mentioned above.

A list of some items that increase the energy efficiency of the home was pre-

Table 1: Do you favor or oppose the following ways to meet the nation's energy needs?*

		Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Favor	Strongly Favor
More use of solar energy	Wyo. Res.	0.2	0.1	6.5	41.6	51.5
	Solar	0	0	1.0	12.3	86.7
Reduce energy use in homes	Wyo. Res.	2.1	9.8	19.6	50.8	17.5
	Solar	0.5	1.0	8.4	42.9	47.3
More use of nuclear power	Wyo. Res.	7.9	10.6	24.5	33.2	23.7
	Solar	20.2	12.8	18.7	29.1	19.2
More use of Western coal	Wyo. Res.	0.6	6.3	16.7	48.0	28.2
	Solar	5.9	14.8	22.7	37.9	18.7
Reduce energy use in business	Wyo. Res.	2.3	14.9	22.8	44.8	15.1
	Solar	1.5	7.5	14.9	43.3	32.8
More use of oil from Western shale	Wyo. Res.	0.4	5.8	18.5	56.7	18.4
	Solar	10.4	14.9	23.8	40.6	10.4
Reduce energy use in individual travel	Wyo. Res.	5.1	19.4	22.4	41.2	10.8
	Solar	3.5	6.9	22.8	42.6	24.3
More oil imports	Wyo. Res.	32.3	50.8	12.4	3.6	0.9
	Solar	42.6	45.0	8.4	2.5	1.5
More exploration for oil in the U.S.	Wyo. Res.	0.7	1.8	6.4	47.4	43.6
	Solar	3.0	4.0	15.8	54.0	23.3
Reduce energy use by agriculture	Wyo. Res.	18.6	41.7	21.8	15.8	2.1
	Solar	10.3	32.5	19.7	26.6	10.8
More use of wind energy	Wyo. Res.	0.1	0.9	7.0	45.6	46.3
	Solar	0	1.0	3.4	32.5	63.1

*Given in percentages of total respondents.

Table 2: Do you favor or oppose the following ways to reduce energy use?*

		Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Favor	Strongly Favor
Place higher taxes on gasoline	Wyo. Res.	39.9	43.0	9.0	76.0	1.9
	Solar	28.4	32.4	14.7	18.6	5.9
Require home thermostats no higher than 65° in winter	Wyo. Res.	17.0	40.6	16.8	19.1	6.4
	Solar	15.2	35.3	15.2	25.5	8.8
Require home thermostats no lower than 78° in summer	Wyo. Res.	12.1	23.2	21.5	31.1	12.1
	Solar	14.3	23.6	17.2	33.0	11.8
Require everyone's home to pass an energy "audit"	Wyo. Res.	17.7	28.9	18.4	27.0	7.8
	Solar	16.3	31.0	11.8	33.0	7.9
Provide larger tax credit for improving home energy efficiency	Wyo. Res.	1.2	5.2	11.8	48.3	33.4
	Solar	0.5	2.5	4.4	37.4	55.2
Provide larger tax credit for adding home solar heating or cooling	Wyo. Res.	1.0	5.7	16.0	44.9	32.2
	Solar	1.5	2.5	3.9	30.9	61.3
Require utilities to charge lowest rates to low energy users and highest rates to high users	Wyo. Res.	5.4	21.8	17.0	33.7	22
	Solar	3.9	14.8	14.3	32.0	25.0
Discourage building homes away from towns and cities	Wyo. Res.	16.8	41.1	28.1	11.7	2.2
	Solar	15.2	35.8	21.1	17.6	10.3
Change building codes and mortage requirements to engourage energy saving	Wyo. Res.	1.3	5.1	14.6	55.2	23.8
	Solar	1.[illegible]	3.4	4.4	37.4	53.7
Keep 55 MPH speed limit	Wyo. Res.	17.9	24.4	17.1	26.4	14.1
	Solar	11.8	21.6	17.2	23.5	26.0
Require better label information tell energy usage	Wyo. Res.	0.6	3.7	19.9	53.8	22.2
	Solar	1.5	3.9	14.8	51.7	28.1
Require utilities report to users on whether energy use is higher or lower than before	Wyo. Res.	1.1	6.7	24.3	52.2	15.5
	Solar	3.9	9.9	17.2	50.7	18.2
Require manufacturers to make appliances that use less energy	Wyo. Res.	1.0	5.8	13.9	52.2	27.1
	Solar	3.4	7.4	16.7	44.1	28.4
Relay on state instead of federal programs to encourage energy saving	Wyo. Res.	1.0	5.2	25.3	51.2	17.0
	Solar	3.0	7.5	25.5	39.5	24.5

*Given in percentages of total responses.

sented to the respondents. A large majority report having (or adding) some of the more standard items, such as double panes or storm windows (84 percent), good weatherstripping (78 percent), extra ceiling insulation (63 percent), insulation in walls (64 percent), and storm doors (66 percent). Very few report having some of the more nontraditional items, which can greatly improve the energy efficiency of the home. These include clock set-back thermostats (11 percent), solar hot water heaters (0.5 percent), solar heating (1 percent), and insulated window coverings (23 percent). Twenty four percent of the rural and 19 percent of the urban respondents report having a woodburning stove.

Individuals having installed the solar systems and other more nontraditional energy-saving adaptations report large savings in energy use. It would appear that these represent a fruitful area for energy conservation efforts. This, combined with the strong support for government incentives in the form of tax credits for energy conservation adaptations, strengthens this class as a potential source of energy savings.

A relatively large proportion indicate energy saving actions in the home. These include closing off some rooms in the winter (58 percent), setting the water heater to 120°F or less (62 percent), setting the thermostat at 65°F or less in the winter (51 percent), and opening and closing window coverings to take advantage of the sun (75 percent). There is some indication of a willingness to adapt to energy-efficient behavior patterns. However, in the written comments, some resentment is expressed that savings in energy use is quickly countered by increased cost.

This survey was replicated in nine other Western states, using the same questionnaire and sampling and survey procedures. There are more than 8,000 completed questionnaires from the Western region. Researchers from these 10 states are compiling and analyzing these data for regional differences and similarities. Results of this regional analysis will be available in the near future. WI

SPOTLIGHT

Patricia Linenberger, Professor of Business Administration at U.W.
U.W. Photo Service

by Kate Missett

Three things that interest Patricia Linenberger are employment discrimination, real estate, and the advertisement of legal services. Linenberger, in addition to being an assistant professor of business administration at the University of Wyoming, is a lawyer, wife, and mother.

Linenberger says, "I've done research in three basic areas. I started out doing a lot of employment discrimination research, mainly because I was a woman in law school when they didn't want women in law school, and it became a very personal type of thing." The two topics within employment discrimination which interest Linenberger are age discrimination (discrimination against teenagers, young adults, and the elderly), and sexual harassment. Linenberger declares, "Since 1964, harassment because of your sex — maybe you're getting unequal work or less pay — has been illegal. However, sexual harassment is sexual in nature. It's only been three or four years since the courts have found a cause of action for sexual harassment."

Linenberger herself was caught in the stereotype of thinking that only young, attractive women are harassed on the job. "Women of all ages and all body builds are being harassed," she says. "I was really surprised to find that out."

According to Linenberger, many employers have tried to defend themselves against sexual harassment charges by saying that men can be sexually harassed, too. But, like whites being discriminated against, it just doesn't happen that way.

A few courts, Linenberger adds, are beginning to find it actionable if sexual harassment affects one's working environment, not just working conditions. In other words, it used to be that the only actionable charges were those which affected pay raises, promotions, and the like. Now, however, a few courts are beginning to find it actionable if one worker is constantly propositioning another worker, even if there is no leverage against the second worker's job.

In one humorous example, Linenberger notes that if there were a bisexual on an office staff, who propositioned both male and female workers, there would be no cause for action because everyone would be treated equally by the bisexual.

Linenberger has also done research concerning real estate. "One thing I'm doing in real estate that I really like, and this is one I think would really be significant to Wyoming people, is the implied warranty of habitability. This says that, when you buy a new home, the builder warrants that it is fit to live in. It used to be that this only applied to the first owner. But Wyoming is really in the lead on this — it's all state law — by saying that the second purchaser can also sue the builder. In Wyoming, with all the building that's been going on, this is really relevant.

"I did a survey of Wyoming builders, and I found out that most of them had no idea at all that they had any liability whatsoever, that they could be sued. They had never heard of the implied warranty. Because it's implied, the warranty is given whether the builder intends it or not."

Linenberger says contractors are not really being made aware of the implied warranty, because most are in and out of the state very quickly. "They come and go — you don't find stable companies." She also says that most purchasers of new homes aren't aware of implied warranty, either. "Most people think that, once they've paid for the house, if the ceiling falls in, that's their problem. They're not aware that they have these remedies."

The third area Linenberger has been working on, with assistant professor of marketing Gene Murdock, concerns legal advertising and solicitation — the advertising of legal services. The American Bar

Association (ABA) has set forth guidelines on what lawyers are allowed to advertise. "Wyoming has adopted one of the alternatives that the ABA put forth on legal advertising, but it is a very limited view.

"Now the ABA and the American Trial Lawyers Association are both saying that lawyers should be allowed to advertise anything they want, as long as it's not fraudulent. So, this is an issue that's going to be coming up again for Wyoming lawyers.

"We've just completed a survey of Wyoming lawyers and a random sampling of Wyoming residents. We're comparing the attitudes of attorneys with those of consumers. Consumers would like to have lawyers advertise.

"Most attorneys feel that advertising their fees would not help them. They don't feel it would help them to get clients. I guess my interpretation is that they'd rather keep it secret. Most lawyers don't realize that people don't like them as a professional group. They seem to be unaware that they have a bad image. They think advertising will ruin their image.

"Lawyers as a group, tend to be very paternalistic, and want to make decisions for other people that they don't want to have made for them. Lawyers won't tell their clients what's happening. They don't keep them posted. Lawyers are trying to protect consumers from things they don't want to be protected from."

Results of the research done by Linenberger and Murdock should be available this fall.

Linenberger has a varied background. She has an undergraduate degree in speech and English, a master's degree in communication, and a juris doctor degree. While she was in law school, she was asked by U.W.'s business administration department to teach business law. She stayed with the department after becoming an attorney. She has also taught junior and senior high school, as well as being an English instructor at the University of Utah.

In addition to publications and presentations in her areas of interest, Linenberger is a member of the U.W. Faculty Senate and numerous law associations. She has won eight awards or honors for her outstanding scholarship and teaching abilities, including the Amoco Foundation Good Teaching Award this past spring. Linenberger has been on the U.W. staff since 1975. WI

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